THE INDIANS LABORING FOR FOOD.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

INDUSTRY THE ONLY TRUE CIVILIZER.

MAJOR BURT AND AGENTS AVILLE MEET

ONE GOES FOR THE OTHER'S NOSE.

The Cuban Cause is Strengthening-The Patriots Determined to Win-

Naval Matters-Financial

Sale of Gold

The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to sell four million dollars of gold during the present month; one million on each Thursday. Finabeinl The internal revenue receipts on Saturday were

\$306,257,17, and for the fiscal year to date \$29,289. Secure national bank circulation, and \$18,782,200 to secure public deposits. The national bank circulation outstanding amounts to \$34,994,193, of which \$2,689,500 are notes issued to gold banks. Transportation of Cattle-

The following circular has been issued by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury:

Acting Secretary of the Treasury:

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1873.

This Department having received, through the Department of State, a copy of a dispatch from the United States consul at Cadix, Spain, dated the 1st uit, reporting the entire disappearance of the heaf and mouth disease among cattle, sheep and goats in the province of Cadis, directs that future importations from that province be relieved from the problibition contained in the circular of the Department of July 31, 1875.

Chas. F. Conant, Acting Secretary.

Bajor Burt vs. Agent Saville. The following extract is taken from a private The following extract is taken from a private letter addressed to a well-known physician of this city, and describes a collision between an army officer and Indian agent at the Red Cloudjagoncy: A Major Bart, of the army, has been for some time the correspondent of the New York Tribune, a rather anomalous position for an army officer, especially as his principal business has been to traduce the officers of another department of the Government. It is proper to say, however, that both the man and his occupation have been generally despixed by his more soldierly comrades. Agent Saville having heard that the testimony before the Marsin committee showed that this officer had been tried by court-martial for suppressing dispatches to the Hersid, which had been intrusted to him as an officer, in order to get the news exclusively to his newspaper, the Tribune, mentioned the lact to a friend, and the statement came to Burt's ears. Walking into Mr. Yates' store, where Agent Saville was writing a letter, Burt went up to him and said, with great pomposity, "Dr. Saville, I am Major Huxt." S. replied, "Yes, sir; I have heard of you," Burt then inquired if he had made the statement above meationed. S. replied, "Yes, sir; I made the statement, and I understand it to be the fact." "It is a — lie, sir," said Major B. "Well," said S., "if it is a lie there are much better men than you repossible for it." "I do not know hew good a man letter addressed to a well-known physician of this sent him to the other side of the room. A brother officer, to whom he applied for sympathy, re-plied, "Well, I suppose the Tribune correspond-ent got pummeled; I am glad it was not the army officer."

Information from Cuba is to the effect that the asurgents are more determined than ever to would be prepared to carry out the reforms on the island of Cuba and Porto Rico which were in-sisted upon by the United States, including the abolition of slaves. would be prepared to carry out the reforms on the island of Cuba and Porto Rico which were insisted upon by the United States, including the abolition of slavery: but the Spanish calculation has not yet been realized, and the accounts which have reached here prove that notwithstanding the expenditure of at least \$100,000,000, and the sacrifice of probably \$100,000 lives, the anticipated suppression of the lusurrection is more distant new than it was at that day; and it may be stated as a fact, that many wealthy Spaniards in Cuba, who have experienced great losses in the destruction of plantations by the insurgents, and foreseeing further damage to their material interests, have joined in a strong remonstrance to the Spanish Government against the present mode of seeking to suppress the insurrection. They think that an accommodation may be effected between the belligerent parties by granting them such reforms as may be consistent not only with the policy of Spain to retain the island, but which may also promote its planting and commercial interests. Little hope, however, is entertained that the efforts of these wealthy merchants will be successful, the disappointment arising in part from the instability of the Government at Madrid. It is stated that these remonstrants have made overtures to the Cuban Junta at New York to join them in some scheme which may be untually beneficial to all interests involved, but that those representing the Junta have declined to enter into terms with them. It is known to every one that the Cubans have declared their independence and will continue the struggle without compromising their patriotism.

Mayal Orders.**

Liest Wallon Gredwin, ordered to duty at the

Mayal Orders.

Lieut. Walton Gee-dwin, ordered to duty at the hydrographic office; Medical Inspector Jacob S. Dungan, to the Brooklyn, and as fleet surgeon of the South Atlantic station, per steamer of the 3d instant from Baltimore; Medical Inspector Thos. W. Lesch, to duty as member of the naval medical examining board at Washington, D. C., 20th instant: Passed Assistant Paymaster Chas. B. Mansheld and Assistant Paymaster Chas. B. Mansheld and Assistant Paymaster Chas. B. H. Bartiett, to examination preliminary to promotion, 7th instant: Lieut. Commander Henry L. Johnson, detached from the receiving ship Colorado, at New York, on the 16th inst., and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. E. D. Tansig, from special duty connected with the Darien survey, and also from the tomporary command of the receiving ship Hellef, and creered to duty in the department of yards and docks, navy yard, Washington; Medical Director Samuel Jackson, from the Naval hospital, Ordelks, and ordered to the Naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass., Medi al Director Joseph Wilson, from the Naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and placed on waiting orders; Medical Director Charles Martin, frem the Naval hospital ranted four month? leave: Boatswain Thos. S. lollier, from the storeship Onward and granted bree months? leave.
The following promotions have been confirmed: "ay Inspector James D. Murray to be pay di-

The following premotions have been confirmed: Pay Inspector James B. Murray to be pay director in the pavy from the 25th of Septembar, 1875, vice Pay Director H. M. Hierkill, retirol; Paymaster Edward May to be pay inspector, vice Murray, promoted; Assistant Engineer Herschell Main to be passed assistant engineer from the 20th of November, 1874; Assistant Engineer Geo. L. Gates to be passed assistant engineer from the 28th of October, 1874; Assistant Engineer from the 18th of February, 1876.

Pay Director H. M. Heiskill has boon placed on the retired list, to date from September 24 last. The order assigning Midshipman Frank S. Collins to duty on the South Atlantic station has been revoked, and he is ordered to report to Rear Admiral Worden, commanding European station,

been revoked, and he is ordered to report to Rear Admiral Worden, commanding European station, for duty.

Leaves of absence have been granted to naval officers as follows: Captain Thos. S. Filiebrowe, Norfolk navy yard; Chief Engineer B. F. Garrin, Philadelphia navy yard; Chief Engineer B. F. Garrin, Philadelphia navy yard, during mooth of October; Assistant EngineerGeo. S. Gates, Portsmout., N. H., navy yard, for one month from September 25; Assistant EngineerGeo. S. Gates, Portsmout., N. H., navy yard, leaving mooth of October; Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Siegfrild two months from October I.

The following-named officers of the navy have been detached from the turpedo stat on at Newport, H. L. to date from the shy of October naxt, and are ordered to daity as bereinafter stated; Commander Frank Wildes and Unas. F. Schmitt and Lieutenant Elecumbeld Melivaine, placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant Commander George F. F. Wilse, ordered to the Boston navy yard; Lieutenant Commander P. J. Higginson, ordered to report to the chief of the bureau of ordinance for special duty; Lieutenant Commander R. P. Lamberton, ordered to the naval observatory 224 October; Lieutenant Commander F. J. Higginson, ordered to report to the chief of the bureau of ordinance for special duty; Lieutenant Commander R. P. Lamberton, ordered to the receiving-ship October; Lieutenant Commander Joshua Bishop, ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service; Lieutenant Louis Elngsley, ordered to the Canandairus; Lieutenant Nathan E. Niles, ordered to the receiving-ship Potomas, at Philadelphia, Isip Geober; Lieutenant R. B. David December 11, Lieutenant Wm. E. Swinburne, ordered to the Proceiving-ship Potomas, at Philadelphia, Isip Geober; Lieutenant Wm. E. Swinburne, ordered to the Proceiving-ship Potomas, at Philadelphia, Isip Geober; Lieutenant Wm. E. Swinburne, ordered to the Proceiving-ship Potomas, at Philadelphia, Isip Geober; Lieutenant Wm. E. Swinburne, ordered to the Proceiving-ship Potomas, at Philadelphia, Isip Geober; Lieutenant

Indian Annuities. The following is a letter from the Commissione of Indian Affairs to the secretary of the American

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

WASHINTON, D. C., Uctober 2. 1875.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the

Note that the pount of the state o

In reply, I have to say that by section three of the making appropriations for the Indian service for the year ending June 20, 1876—copy herewith inchosed—it is exacted "that, for the purpose of inducing Indians to labor and become self-supporting, it is provided that hereafter, in distributing the supplies and annuities to the Indians for whom the same are appropriated, the agent, in distributing the same, shall require all able-bodied, hale Indians between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to perform service upon the reservation, for the benefit of themselves or the tribe, at a reasonable rate, to be fixed by the agent in charge, and to an amount equal in value to the supplies to be delivered; and the allowances provided for such labor condition of the performance of such labor

under such rules and regulations as the agent may prescribe: Provided, That the Secretary may, by written order, except any particular tribe or-portion of tribe from the operations of this provision when he deems it proper and expedient."

Hespecting this enactment of Congress, I have to say that, in my judgment, it is in the direction of the best interests of the Indians as well as of the Government. Probably five sixths of all the annulties of supplies and koods annually bestowed upon the Indians are a gratuity to them, not being based upon treaty obligation. The position now assumed by the Government toward the Indians is that of guardian. For four years the legislation of Congress in Indian matters has seemed to difeard, to a greater of less extent, the absurd theory that Indians are or can be foreign and independent nations, and has come to recognize them more fully year simply as wards of this nation, whom we are bound, in right and humanity, to protect, care for and civilize and prepare as rapidly as possible for their place among the citiens of the Kepublic. This being the acknowledged first duty of the Government, it will follow, I think, that the expenditure which the Government makes for these Indians, either for their subsistence or teaching, should look directly and exclusively to their

and exclusively to their

ILEVATION OUT OF EARHARISM.

Nothing tends more strongly to perpetuate barbarism among the indians than the indisposition to toil. To cure this a motive must be brought to bear upon which shall be stronger than their inclination to idenses. So long as they can procure sufficient food and clothing by any means in idleness or by the chase there can be no sufficient motive brought to bear upon them to induce labor. In this state of things I suppose no one will question the expediency or right of the Government, if it has a gratuity to bestow upon the dians, to make labor of some sort on their part a prerequisite to the receipt of such gratuity. This the act of Congress above quoted does, and also goes further in requiring all annuities to be made on such baris, except in cases where the Secretary of the interior at his disposal makes exceptions. This act affects a few Indian tribes to whom the Government has premised to pay in cash or in goods certain amounts annually, and it is concerning these that your question is raised, whether such action is in accordance with good faith on the part of the Government. In other words, can the Government rightfully compel an Indian to labor for what the Government owes him without labor? To the question, in such unqualified form, of course there is but one answer. It cannot. But if you will put the question so as to cover the facts in the case the answer may be different. The Government has agreed to give a certain tribe of Indians as annuity of from \$50 to \$50 per capita, amounting to from \$50 to \$50 per capita, amounting to from \$50 to \$50 per capita, amounting to the his money if received it cash by the Indians will be of little if any value to them. It is certain to be of some injury, tending, as all girts do, to pauperism and idleness, and may be of material damage in inducing intemperance on their part, and intrigue on the part of the miserable set of white men who always hang around an Indian basis of the first contents. ELEVATION OUT OF BARBARISM.

men who always hang around an indian reservation.

On the other hand, let these indians be first given
to distinctly understand that the meney is their
own, and that the flovernment proposes to give
them every dollar of it; but that they being wards of
the Government, for whom it is bound to provide,
not enly during the few years for which this annuity money has been pledged, but for all the
future, until they come to citizenship, it must insist that they shall get the most good out of, their
funds; that if will be greatly for their go of to
learn to labor, sud that therefore the Government
will insist that they shall labor, as a condition of
getting this money. Would not the

MORAL SENSE OF MANKIND indorse the position and action of the Government? Especially when it is kept in mind that this labor required by the Iedian is not for the benefit of the Government, but exclusively for himself—labor upon his own house and larm, from which he is to derive the entire benefit, and whick, in crops and improvements, will bring him, with scarcely an exception, in immediate returns from ten to twenty-fold the amount of his money annuity; and this without taking into consideration the much greater benefit which has been forced upon the Indian by his labor, leading him to acquire habits of industry and learn first lessons in self-suppert. MORAL SENSE OF MANKIND

habits of industry and learn first lessons in selfsupport.
The case which I have supposed is not an extraordinary one in my experience in Indian
affairs, and the method of forced industry as illustrated has been in operation among several Indian tribes within the last two years with most
gratifying results in inducing industry and promoting the happiness and comfort of the Indians.
I could give you an instance of a tribe which had
been accustomed for twenty years to receive from I could give you an instance of a tribe which had been accustomed for twenty years to receive from \$150 to \$5000 per family annually, who have been occupying one of the richest tracts of land in the United States, and yet had every year become more squalld and wretched, and generally had been annually brought into a starving condition within a few weeks after receiving their annual cash payment. These Indians were very much aggrieved and angered when, under my order, the arent compelled them to go to work on their own cash payment. House indians were very muon aggrieved and angered when, under my order, the agent compelled them to go to work on their own and and make a erop for themselves as a condition for receiving their own money. They plead their rights and the faith of the Government. I plead in answer their necessities and the purpose of the Government to benefit them, and held them to it. The result is a complete transformation in the habits and prospects of that tribe. They get good crops from their farms; their children are coming into schools; they are taking their land in severalty, putting up houses and acquiring stock, and they need only to be held steadily to the present restrictions for a few years, five at the mest, when they will come into a proper condition for clitisenship, without any cost to the Government additional to the funds which have been worse than wasted upon them yearly in cash annuities for twenty years.

I think you will agree with me, not only that the Government had the right to so use the annuities of this tribe as te inforce this industry, but also that in humanity and kind dealing it had not the right, as their guardian, and bound to do the best thing for them, longer to give them their annuities in any other way. After a few years of such treatment, if the treaty obligations still continue and the Indians have acquired habits of industry, it may be safe and advantageous to again give them a part or the whole of their annuities in cash.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Elw. P. Smith. Commissioner.

Rex. Geo. Whipple. Secretary American Missionary Aesociation, 26 Reads street, New Forketty.

Pinney, the San Francisco Forger.

Pinney, the San Francisco Ferger.

On inquiry at the Departments, it appears to be a mistake to call Pinney, the San Francisco forger, "purchasing clerk" of the paymaster's office in that city, as there is no such position authorized or recognized by law. He was simply the clerk of the purchasing paymaster stationed at San Francisco, where most of the supplies for the Mare Isiaad navy yard and the Pacific fleets are necessarily procured. As these paymasters are bonded officers, they are allowed to select their own confidential clerks without Departmental or political influence. If Pinney made purchases at any time, it was because the paymaster permitted him to do business which he should have attended to himself. What he really has done seems to be that, having access to the bianks of the paymaster's office, and a knowledge of the firms furnishing supplies, he has filled up biank bills and receipts for supplies nover received, and, lorging the names of the certifying officers and contractors, has used them as collateral to his own or other people's notes to raise money on. As the Government never purchased or received the goods, and the bills are entirely unauthorized by legal or Departmental authority, but simply forgeries not signed by the Government of the proventment suffers no loes; but this will fall upon the banks or individuals who accepted these bills in large amounts without question or inquiry.

Are We a Nation? Pinney, the San Francisco Forger-

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1875. To the Editor of the National Republican: Sir: Mr. Beck and others of Confederate strips print at this time some of the doings and saying of cur clearest thinkers in 1865, say, for instance, Governor Buckingham's proclamation, dated June 28, 1865. You may not have a copy within your reach, and I herewith recite it: His Excellency William A. Buckingham, Governor of the State of Connecticut,

A PROCLAMATION.

The 4th of July, 1776, witnessed the birth of a nation founded upon the theory of equal rights.

The 4th of July, 1855, will witness a nation preserved from the powers of an aristocracy of wealth and of class, combined for its disintegration. Through the courage, endurance and undaunted bravery of a volunteer soldiery, democracy has triumphed over assumed superiority. Freedom ever slavery, and liberty over despotism.

Let the people on the next and ever returning antiversary of our national independence greet the soldiers with public manifestations of joy, and commemorate their heroic deeds by new demonstrations of gratitude and affection.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State [1. s.] this 28th day of June, 1855.

WM. A. Buckingham. A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency. (Signed) J. Hamnond Trumbull. Secretary of National

Religious Riot in Toronto. TORONTO, Oct. 3.-The pilgrimage of Roman Catholies from church to church took place to-day. After ferming at their respective churches they marched to St. Michael's cathedral. After short service there they proceeded to St. Mary's church, Bathurst street, a distance of a mile and a half. From this point part of the procession returned east by Fourth street; others dispersed on account of the procession being accompanied by the police and a large body of the military, who were ordered out for the occasion and change in the route of the procession. The disturbance was much less than was espected. As soon as the march from the cathedral began stone-throwing, &c., commenced. The police charged on the assailants, firing several shots. On the march up Adelaide street several attacks with stones were made, and at Eathurst street quite a number of shots were fired. One or two police and a number of others were seriously wounded. No one was killed as far as known. There were about two thousand persons in the procession. The crowd at some points was estimated at eight thousand. Everything is quiet now, (9 p. m.) returned east by Fourth street; others disperse

Inter-State Leves Convention. Vicksuure, Miss., Oct. 3.—The Inter-State Levee Convention met here yesterday, and was

well attended. Senator Bogy, of Missouri, was chosen president, and made an able speech in behalf of the alluvial section of the Mississippi valley. A committee will be appointed to go to Washington and urgently appeal to Congress to assist in rebuilding the levees of the Mississippi The Uroguay and Cargo Seized. NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Spanish Minister a Washington, now in this city, has received a cabl

steamship Uruguay, consisting of arms and am-munition intended for the Cuban insurgents, has been select by the authorities at that port.

FLASHES BY THE CABLES.

THE GRAND TURK LISTENS TO REASON

DECREE FORESHADOWING REFORMS INSURGENTS DEFEATED IN BOSNIA

Special Financial Agent Sent to Cuba-Bismarck Proposes to Make the Instigation of Crime a Penal Of-

fense, &c., &c., &c.

TURKEY.

Liberal Decree of the Porte-CONSTANTINGPLE, Oct. 3.—An imperial decrees published ordering that the agricultural populations which peacefully follow their avocation be exempted from a fourth of the recently-imposed tithes, and that they are relieved from the payment of arrears of taxes up to the financial year is73-'74; the latter exemption not to apply to well-to-do classes who are indebted to the treasury. to do classes who are indebted to the treasury. The decree further enacts that communities are to be represented in an administrative council by persons chosen as enjoying their confidence, and the reasonable demands of such representatives will be received with attention. Deputations from the annual general assemblies are authorized to come to Constantinople to submit to the Government their wishes.

come to Constantinople to submit to the Government their wishes.

The Government is to decide which persons enjoying the respect of their respective communities shall be summoned from time to time to Constantinople. The information ebtained from them will serve as a basis of reform measures. Special compirollers are to be appointed to insure the legal apportionment and collection of the taxes. A system is aircady under consideration to guarantee a just treatment of the population by the conversion of tithes in a ground tax. The decree announces that the gradual realisation of these reforms has been decided upon.

COMPLAINTS OF THE TURKS. CONFLAINTS OF THE TURES.

CONSTANTINOFLE, Oct. 2—The diplomatic agent of Servia has presented to the Porte and the foreign ambassadors a dispatch complaining of fresh violations of the Servian frontier, and specifying, among other acts, an incursion of marauders accompanied by Turkish troops, in which several persons were killed and a church was sacked and burned. The agent to-day declared himself contented with the Grand Vizier's furmal assurances that an order should be sent to Server Pasha to prevent the renewal of these frontier outrages.

DEFEAT OF THE INSURGESTS IN BOSNIA. DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS IN BOSNIA,
BELGRADE, Uct. 2.—The insurgents have been
deicated in an engagemont at Knib, in Northern
Bosnia. It is reported that the Turkish troops
have burned the town and church of Mischkovac.
The insurgents assert that the inhabitants of four
villages near Aclona, in Albonia, have revolted. MURDER OF A JEW DENIED.

CONSTANTIBOPLE, Oct. 3.—The Governor of Bagdad has sent a telegraphic dispatch to the Porte denying the truth of the reports that a Jew had been murdered in that city by Turks.

Bembardment of San Sebastian by Carlists-San Senastian, Oct. 2.—The Carlists threw one hundred and fifty shells into this city yesterday. The French are embarking on a French man-of war in the harbor. The garrison is expecting reinforcements,

A DECREE RECULATING THE ELECTION.

MADBID, Oct. 3.—A decree is published reenacting the law of 1870, prescribing the election
by universal suffrage of one deputy for every
fifty thousand inhabitants. Municipalities are instructed to prepare the election lists. As the
Carlists are being put down it is necessary the
elections should not be delayed.

A SPECIAL FINANCIAL AGENT FOR CUBA. Madrid, Oct. 3.—The Government has determined to send Senor Rubl, former Minister of the Colonies, to Cuba, with unlimited authority to regulate the finances.

AMERICAN SAILORS ROBBED. London, Oct. 4, 5:30 a. m.-A railroad train has Been stopped by brigands between Saragossa and Barcelona, and all the passengers were robbed. Among them were seventeen officers and seamen of an American man-of-war. As the United States steamer Franklin was announced to sail to-morrow from Barcelona for Marsellles it is supposed the American victims of this outrage belonged to her.

GERMANY.

Instigation to Crime a Penal Offense-Berlin, Oct. 3.—The Imperial Chanceller has submitted to the Federal Council amendments of the penal code, making instigation to crime punishable offense. He proposed, at the same time, clauses relative to officials of the foreign office who are guilty of disobedience of instruc-tions, violation of secresy of office, or acting con-trary to the rules relative to the custody of official decuments.

England and China.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Observer has the follow-ing concerning the difficulty with China: "We understand the foreign office received no fresh teleuram from Mr. Wade up to yesterday. No decisive intelligence is expected for the next day or two.

The United States Centennial. FLORENCE, Oct. 3.—A meeting of the Philadel-phia Exhibition committee was held here to-day. A central executive committee was appointed. It will sit permanently in this city, and have the support of the Government and the Chamber of Commerce.

A Mammoth Diamond Found at Kimberley.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Cape steamer brings a report that a diamond of 150 carats has been found at Kimberly, in the South African diamond CABLE FLASHES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 2.—It is said that Lord Napier has resigned his position as commander of the Indian forces.

has resigned his position as commander of the Indian forces.

Lowdon, Oct. 2.—T. Thornhill, jr., was to-day elected a member of Parliament from West Suffolk to fill a vacancy.

Montreal, Oct. 2.—The members of the L'Institute Canadien held a meeting last night, and decided to hold Guibord's funeral on Friday or Saturday of next week.

Lowdon, Oct. 2.—The Globe this evening says that the British subjects of Guatemais will bring under the notice of the foreign office the maitrealment they have suffered from Guatemais officials.

Lowdon, Oct. 2.—The Times, in its second editors and the subjects of Guatemais will bring under the part of the foreign office the maitrealment they have suffered from Guatemais officials.

treatment they have suffered from Guatemals officials.

London, Oct. 2.—The Times, in its second edition, has a special telegram from Rangoon, saying: "It is reported that an offensive and defensive treaty has been concluded between China and Burmah."

Rong, Oct. 2.—It is understood that Cardinal McCloskey will leave for the United States about the 10th Instant. Cardinal Simeoni is said to have made a report to the Vatican of his hopelessness of an arrangement with Spain.

Brelly, Oct. 2.—The Belgrade Islok (newspaper,) which is supposed to be a semi-official organ, advises the insurgents, if the consuls insist upon further interviews, to receive them in eamy said give them twenty-five lashes each. They will then be able to enter into the spirit of the Oriental question. While writhing under the lash they will experience the sensation of the Christian Rayah under the Turkish yoke.

London, Oct. 2.—The Army and Navy Gazetic says the Admiralty has ordered a bourt-martial to try the captain of Her Majesty's steamship from Duke, on account of her collision with the Vanguard. It says further that it is rumored that the Admiralty has decided not to court-martial Admiral Tarleton, notwithstanding the opinion of the recent court-martial that the primary cause of the Vanguard disaster was the high rate of speed maintained by vessels of the Squadron by order of Admiral Tarleton. The Gazetic says this is a most extraordinary decision.

A Virginia Republican on Republicanism in Virginia-With small cause for division the people of Virginia are divided into two political organizations. With party platforms more alike than twin brothers, in fact almost identical, these two grand diers, in fact almost identical, these two grand di-visions of our people stand arrayed against each other. If they were divided on principles of po-litical economy, there would be reason in the opposition. If they are not divided on principle, then what does divide them? Nothing but a deep and unsiterable conviction that the banding of the colored people into a solid mass under Republican leadership threatened to place the State government in the hands and under the control of increasing and under the control of perperienced and unlettered under the control of inexperienced and unlettered people. The mass of our people believed that such a revolution in the history of Virginia was not best, hence

to prevent the sacrliege that seemed imminent. It was not hostility to the negro, nor to the Republican party that induced them to consolidate. All the viger and success of the Conservative party is owing to the above. They have not made war on the principles of the Republican party, but on some of its measures, just as many individual Republicans have done.

If this be true, and it unquestionably is, then what does patriotism require at the hands of the resident Northern and native white and colored Republicans? Simply an abandonment of their present akeleton of an organization. Let them disband and unite with the Conservatives. For once the danger that created that party is gone, new party structures arise, each made up of intelligence, and each safe, in the opinion of our people, to assume control of State government. This done, and the attention of the best element of the

State will be directed to the upbuilding of interests that lie uncared for.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1875.

THERE IS NO OPPOSITION TO NORTHERN MEN THERE IS NO OPPOSITION TO NORTHERN MEN IN Virginia because of their being born in that locality, nor is there any to colored men because of their color; if there is any, it is insig-ificant. They are both opposed when they combine and seek to control public affairs, for the reason that the native white element fear to experiment in such matters by intrusting to an unlettered race the control of their State, and they never will do it, and cannot be censured on that ground by reasonable people.

To the Northern gentlemen who have made their homes here we say, abandon your alliance with the colored people under the present Repub-lican organization, and that moment you will feel the change, for you have been under bans by rea-son of your effort TO POIST UPON THE NATIVES AN BLEMENT

TO POIST UPON THE NATIVES AN ELEMENT
of society that was dangerous because of its untured mind. And the question is not altered
when the negroes as a race support white men,
for the creature is under control of the creator in
polities. To the native white Republicans we
say abandon your afficients. Not that your principals are necessarily wrong, but that it is a patriotic duty so to do. To all these elements of
the Republican party we put an earnest appeal,
because a failure to do as we have indicated prevents an influx of Northern and Western settlers
to cur State. They see and hear the clamor of
the organizers of the Conservative party crying
on the heels of carpet-baggers and negroes, and
they imagine that the people of Virgelia are hostile to Northern settlers and negroes because of
their nativity and color. It is not true, but unfortunately it appears to be true, and the State
is injured by reason of that fact; and since there
seems to be but one way out of our difficulty, why
not do as suggested, and the result will be commensurate with the wishes and wants of the real
ieve on God's earth, in the universal opinion of
Christendom.

MONASKON, VA., September 29, 1875.

To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: The Republicans of this section have read with much amusement and some interest the bove article, which appeared in the State Journal of September 22, accompanied by an editorial calling attention to it. A more wonderful composhould be consider himself such we advise him to specify desert our ranks and join those of the enemy, where he properly belongs. We are sure that his loss will not be felt by the Republican party, and I am certain he will be no acquisition to the Democrats.

party, and I am certain as which are all the Democrats.

Such advice as he gives is simply worthless, if not foolish, and no man of either party has read the article without being amused at the ideas and feeling sorry for the writer. His assertion that there is no hostility to the Northern men in Virginia because of their being born in that locality MAY BE TRUE WHERE HE LIVES, but in the State at large it is false, for there is a most bitter prejudies that exists, and which shows itself in every transaction between a "na-tive" and a settler from our Northern States. Every sharp trick is looked on as fair when deal-ing with a "Yankee," and a Northern man with money to invest here must be a cool-headed man.

THIS IS A GREAT COUNTRY. and needs Northern energy and capital to make it the richest part of the United States. Nature has placed her grandest gifts in this neighbor-heed. has piaced her grandest gifts in this neighborheod.

Our friend whe has written the milk-and-water article has evidently been toadled by his Demoratic neighbors, and has become theirs.

There is no pardon for a member of any party who openly advises the total surrender of the party belief and the wreck of the party organization, and it would have been more manly for our Virginia Republican to have joined the Democratic party and endeavored to defeat us than to have remained in our ranks and endeavor to destroy our strength, and weaken us so as to make our power useless in the fight of 1876.

The writer further says to the native white Republican, "abandon your affections;" and goes on to say that if they will give up their attachment to Republican principles they will be treated better by their Democratic fellow-citizens, and the Western and Northern settlers to our State will not see or hear the clamor of the organizers of the Democratic party crying at the heels of carpetbaggers and negroes, and

SO THEY SHOULD DESERT THEIR PLAG and throw the colored man over to the well-known and throw the celored man over to the weil-known mercies of the Democrats.

Such advice is not worth a passing notice, and will meet the contempt of the entire Republican party of Virginia, but we feel it most necessary to show that even this writer, renegade though he be, owns that there is a clamor raised at the heels of Northern settlers, and unless they sacrifice their politics, with it the advice of the Administraof Northern settlers, and unless they sacrince their politics, join in the abuse of the Administration and become Democrats, they will receive the cold shoulder, and will soon find out that native Virginia Yankees beat the world.

As for turning the negro out in the cold, we don't intend to do it, but shall protect him in the rights we gave him. Yours,

LEGISLATIVE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. The following nominations have been made for the State Senate and House of Delegates: Senate—Essex, King and Queen, &c., W. L. Vessels, colored. House—Lancaster county, T. Spieer Curlette; Richmond county, W. W. Hains; Essex county, John T. Hoskins; Westmoreland, Captain—Snyder.

These are said to be pretty certain of election.

PERSONAL. Hon. R. Holland Duell, Commissioner

Patents, is at the Ebbitt house. The fund for an equestrian statue of Gen. Lee at Richmond now amounts to \$20,000. Secretary Bristow will return to Washington

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, and Geo. Rignold and wife, London, are quartered at Wil-M. Ducuing, Liberal member of the French Assembly for the department of the Hautes Pyre-

The Rev. Dr. Taylor, of New York, will be the Lyman Beecher lecturer in the Yale Theological School this year.

pointed a first-class clerk in the finance office of the Post Office Department.

Mis. Young, the mother of Mabel Young, the victim of the Boston belfry tragedy, has not be-come insane, as was reported. The Hon, Alexander H. Stephens is announced as a lecturer in one of the lyceum courses in Chi-

rage, for which he will receive \$1,000. Capt. C. C. Adams on Saturday took the oath of office and formally entered upon his duties as su-pervising special agent of the Treasury Depart

Professor Agnesis's natural history school on Penikese island has been completely abandoned, all the furniture and aquariums having been

New York, Oct. 3.—Among the passengers by the steamship Mosel, which atrived to-day, was Mr. J. H. De Hegermann Lindencrone, Danish charge d'affairs at Washington. A telegram received at the War Department n Saturday, from Secretary Belknap, announced

that he is quite sick at Keckuk, Ia., and was unable to accompany the President on his Westfish commission, is to take charge of the hatching establishment recently erected by the University of Virginia, in connection with the Virginia fish commission.

in Lynchburg, Va., and the Lynchburg Virginian says that this is the first time a Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court ever presided in that city, and probably the first time one was ever in the city. It is sad to see the Rev. George H. Butler, of the Arcedian, allow his artist to play second fiddle to Frank Lestle by the reproduction of Morgan's (John) Bull Purps as an etitach of the Executive. Originality is requiste to success in illustrated papers.

day night at the Imperial Opera House at Mos-cow as Autoena in "Il Trovatore." She achieved a pronounced success, awaking much popular en-thusiasm, which was evinced by a shower of fioral tributes and no fewer than nine calls before

Mr. George Rignold has had a little unpleas Air. George Rignoid has had a little unpleas-anthese with some of the Baltimore theatre-goers. On Saturday night part of the audience left the theatre at the crisis of the closing, when Mr. Rignoid rebuired them from the stage, and rung down the curtain before the performance was finished. The rebuike had good results, and the play is no longer interrupted by people rushing on masse out of the theatre just before the close of the last last.

Willard's, — W. A. Legget, N. Y.; Frank Elleny, George W. Mentz, U. S. N.; J. P. Hays, N. Y.; Mrs. E. P. Halstond, Worcester, Mass.; H. E. Walter and wife, Richfield Springs; John Harrison, Fittsburg; M. Emannell, Jr., Col.; Harry Wilde, N. O.; Chas. F. Anderson, Atlantic City; Wm. A. Griswold, Philadelphia; John A. Beckwith and wife, W. S. Strong, H. H. Eldred, F. W. Silleman, Louis Nelson, N. Y.; Chas. B. biner, W. F. Miller, Philadelphia; A. N. Sanders, C. M. Horton, Boston; R. W. Nolorne, Chicago; A. C. Rutherford, J. M. Long, J. H. Thomas, Baltimore; Col. A. R. Potts, Berkeley Springs; E. R. Haight. HOTEL ABRIVALS.

A Woman Bavished Boston, Oct. 3.—Mrs. Annie Curran was dragged into shop No. 106 Cambridge street last night and ravished by John McManus, a laborer employed there. McManus was arrested to-day, and will be arraigned in the municipal court to-morrow. Mrs. Curran's husband attempted to kill the ravisher, but he was protected by the police.

President Grant Among the Mormons

SALT LARE CITY, UTAH, Oct. 5.—President Grant arrived here this afternoon. He was met at Ogden by the Governor and other officials and itisens, and also by Brigham Young and party, ill of whom accompanied him to Salt Lake City. Moody, the Evangelist. BRATTLEBOPO', VT., Oct. 3.—Moody, the evan-gelist, preached here to-day in the Town hall,

WHAT THE WIRES SAID.

THE UNITED STATES AND PANAMA

AN AMERICAN ADMIRAL MAKES A REQUEST

OUR INTERESTS MUST BE PROTECTED BEECHER AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH

eath of a Bishop-ThelBank of Cali-

ident Johnson's Name, &c. UNITED STATES AND PANAMA.

Our Interests to be Protected. Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 25.—The Panama Star and Herald, of September 21, says: Rear Ad-miral J. R. M. Mullany, United States navy, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, and now at Aspinwall in his flagship, the Worcester, came over to this city yesterday morning on a spe-cial train, to call officially on the President of the State. In company with other officers who ac State. In company with other officers who accompanied him, he called at the Government house, and in the absence of President Miro was received by Dr. Pablo Arosmena, President-elect. After the usual congratulations Admiral Muliany stated that he had been instructed by his Government to repair to Aspinwall, visit Panams, and call on the Executive Power of the State for the purpose of acquainting the authorities there with the views and sentiments of the United States Government with respect to the situation of affairs in Colombia and its bearing on the interests of American citizens on the isthmus. "The United States," the Admiral said, "has no wish to interfere with either the general affairs of Colombia or local politics of the Isthmus, but the great and valuable amount of property existing in this part of Colombia, and the vast interest depending on its protection and preservation, rendered it impossible for the United States to remain indifferent to any condition of affairs in Colombia or on the Isthmus which

THREATENED TO IMPERIL AMBRICAN INTERESTS While this was not the case, the Admiral gave the assurance that his Government would abthe assurance that his Government would ab-stain from any other attitude but that of watch-ing the course of events and holding itself in readiness to act in case circumstances demanded it. But should it occur that the transit could not find protection either from the General Govern-ment or the State when needed, the Government at Washington, however reluctantly, would take a direct action in the matter on its own responsi-bility. In order that there should be no misun-derstanding in the absence of the President, the Admiral presented the views he had expressed in writing, requesting a reply as

EARLY AS CONVENIENT from his Excellency President Miro. Dr. Pablo Arosmena explained to the Admiral what he understood to be the present state of affairs on the Isthmus and the Republis in general. There was now every prospect, he thought, of a solid peace between the Federal and State governments. Official relations has been re-established between Panama and the Government of the Union, in proof of which the usual national forces for the protection of the transit were expected by the Government. There was never any danger to the safety of the transit, which the people and authorities always respected for the benefit it brings to the country. The Admiral expressed himself glad to find matters on the Isthmus and in the Republic more favorable than he expected, and hoped that there would be still greater improvements in all things concerning the progress and welfare of the country. BARLY AS CONVENIENT

HONOR TO THE DEAD. The Memorial Pageant in Honor of Andrew

Johnson-NASHVILLE, Oct. 2.—The memorial pageant in honor of ex-President Johnson was a full and complete success without disturbance or accident. The procession commenced moving at 2:30 p. m It was the largest turnout of the popula witnessed in this city. It was made up of mili-tary, civic, mechanics' and literary societies, and was two hours passing the Capitol. The streets designated as the line of march were crowded with people at an early hour, and at 2 o'clock there were a least 30,000 people on the streets.
All public buildings and a large number of business house and private residences were draped in mourning. The President's salute of twenty. in mourning. The Freezeet's sainte or twenty-one guns was fired at sunrise from Capitol hill, and all the bells in the city and Edgedeld were tolled from 7 to 8 s. m. During the movement of the procession minute guns were fired, and one every fifteen minutes through the day, closing with a national salute of thirty-seven guns at sunset.

Ex.Senator Fowler delivered the memorial address at the Capitol this evening. The address was very elaberate, requiring two hours for delivery, and is a resume of the ex.President's private and political history from his childhood to the grave. He said: "Not unwarned

the grave. He said: "Not unwarned

GOD SUDDINLY CALLED HIM

to another sphere of being. Long afflicted with
disease of the heart, known to himself, he was
stricken with paralysis in the midst of his family.
For a short time he railied, but the complication
with the disease of the heart terminated in a few
days his life—on the Jist day of July, 1875. "Years
before he had selected a beautiful mount, near
Greenville, for his burial place. Mr. Fowler
spoke of the beautiful spot where the ex-President
is laid, and said: "Earth has no grander spot—it
is a temple where a god might dwell. Thy warfare o'er, rest now in peace. No reverential or
sacrilegious hand will disturb your remains in
your harmonious sepulchre. He has passed beyound the reach of envy and calumny. Rivals and
enemies can escape from their own corroding tormentors and can do justice to his memery. Those
whose lives and property his clemency relieved
can pay the grateful tribute too long withheld.
"The friends of the Union who, in the flush of
their emotions for a

REGENERATED REFULLIC,

REGENERATED REPUBLIC, forget the hand that first raised the fallen arm of the nation, and in whose heart there was no despair through the long, gloomy night of war, will now return to deck his hallowed grave. The humble laborer, the artisan and the tiller of the soil will never withhold the grateful incense of their love of the heart always open to them, in which there was no doubt, no false promises, no deadly serpents nestled beneath its folds. He was the organ of conscience, and demanded utility and morality in political action, and his voice, like a divine echo, will be heard from generation to generation urging its authority. The winds and waters of his mountain home will repeat the story of his love for the Union and his

STRUGGLE FOR THE RECONCILIATION STRUGGLE FOR THE RECONCILIATION
of her people after its cities and habitations have
mouldered at the touch of time. He had dignified labor, and made intelligence, industry and
worth the titles of a new nobility. To us he has
confided the duty of perfecting the good work
so bravely begun, and the voice of his spirit bids
us from that far-off land whence the good men
dwell, 'Do this in remembrance of me. Farswell,
dear friends.' Brawe patriot, we will remember
you while memory holds a seat on this distracted
globe!"

A CLOUD BURST. A City of New Mexico Deluged.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 2.-A correspondent of the Globe-Democrat at Las Oulces, New Mexico, says: "A tremendous waterspout suddenly ap-peared in the hills about one mile back of the town at 5:30 p. m. on the 11th of September, and before the citizens had time to comprehend the impending calamity it was upon them. The tail, bark column, composed of water and dust, ap-proached with such velocity that in less than ten proached with such velocity that in less than ten minutes from the time of its observance, and before ten dollars' worth of personal property could be saved by any one, sixty-three houses had been hurled to the ground. The streets were soon covered to the depth of four or five feet with water, and the current was ef such great strength that boulders of a large size and corresponding weight were carried away. Two hours later the rain fell in torrents and continued several hours. In all the wreck and ruin of falling houses and rushing waters, strange to say, not a single life was lost. Oh. Sunday, the 12th, the entire population were out repairing the damaye as much as possible, in order that the homeiess might behoused and cared for. The work was kept up on Monday and everybody began to look cheerful, when, at 4 o'clock, another waterspout made its appearance from the cract spot where its predecessor was first noticed, and came on with equal celerity. Sixteen houses, fortunate enough to escape the previous visitation, were tumbled down and their contents destroyed. This flood lasted three hours. The damage done by these storms will figure up \$150,000, at least.

Beecher at Plymouth.

Naw York, Oct. 2.—Rev. H. W. Beecher preached his first sermon after his vacation to as large an audience as ever was packed inside of Plymouth church. Hundreds were unable to gain admission, and remained around the doors to catch the sound of the preacher's voice and hear the singing. Nearly all of Beecher's family were present. The hymns, prayers and sermon were all expressions of the goodness and paternal love of God as revealed through Christ. In giving out notices Beecher referred to the death of the Rev. Dr. Porteous, and spoke of him as a man greatly endowed with abilities which never resped their appropriate fruit; who excited great expectations, and if he came chort of tham by infirmity it was rather a matter of profound sorrow than of criticism, and whose departure from life was so sudden, and, as far as human instrumentality is concerned, so needless, cannot but fill every sympathetic person with profound sorrow.

The Failure of Shepherd, Hall, & Co.
MONTARAL, Oct. 2.—The failure of Shepherd, Hall, & Co., will have a prejudicial effect on the Canadian lumber trade. It is generally believed that a number of dealers in the Ottawa district will suffer directly by the disaster. Heavy dealing, with a depreciation in the price of lumbe, r is the chief cause oilthe failure. The frm will immediately call a meeting of their creditors, and make a statement of their affairs. About \$00,000 are due several banks in this city, which is secured by collatterals. As the assets are very heavy, it is supposed but little loss will tail on them.

To s of the Miner Siney-The Defendant of the Stand.

CLEARFIELD, Pa., Oct. 3.—Siney testified that in his speech at Houtsdale, upon his arrival in the region, he said he was opposed to the strike, and it never ought to have been entered into: that the men should be extremely careful not to vio-late the law, as the importation of Italians and others with no mining experience, and who could not mine coal without loss, was part of a scheme of the operators to exhaust the funds of the strikers is paying the fares of new comers back again, to goad them to desperate acts, which would bring troops among them, and disgrace the labor organization of which he was president. He offered to go to Gess Run alone, to keep strikers from going there to interfere with black legs, and finally went along with the crowd, so legs, and finally went along with the crowd, so as to pacify them there. He had a discussion with a mine-owner named Fisher as to whether the road on which the crowd had assembled was public or private property, and he was unon one of the committees that unsuccessfully interviewed the blacklegs to get them to leave.

He denied that he said to the crowd, "Come on, boys, this is public property," or was in front when the crowd assailed the boarding houses, but told some of them they were doing wrong, and that he apprehended that they would get into trouble for it. The next morning to a crowd of strikers, who had met near Mosbannon to induce the men there to join them, he,said, aldressing some of the Moshannon men, he supposed they were pretty well able to stand now for some time, as he had noticed on the railroad some Philadelphia and Reading railroad cars that ought to be filling by the men in Schulykill county then on a strike. He did not ask the Moshannon men togo along and bring the Sterling men out, but what he said was that as it was reported that the Sterling men would come out if the Meshannon men did the latter should go up and see if the report was true, and if not true the Noshannon men should go to work size, that some would not be idle while others worked. There was no disorder; no threats. He then went to Sterling with the crowd, and seeing the possibility of trouble left, after cautioning the men and others with them about their turbulent disposition. He went to Houtsdale that afternoon to leave the region, but meeting Joyce, one of the defendants, convicted at the former trial, was prevailed upon by him to as to pacify them there. He had a discussion with

to come off at Nutiall'sswitch. From Phillipsburg he went to the switch with a procession, and there met Parks for the first time in the region. The Morrisdale men not coming to the meeting as expected, a committee was sent to their mine, where, as one of the committee, Siney criticised the treachery of the men in continuing to work after having voted for the advance. He urged that they ought to pull together with the rest. Several votes were taken by the men unsatisfactorily, and Parks made a speech upon the necessity of the men acting in concert with the other miners, urging the advance as due them, and contrasting their borels with the palaces of their employers. A final vote resulted in favor of quitting work. Siney then went back to Phillipsburg with the intention of leaving the county, and was there arrested and gave ball. Apprehending that, as Farks wassupposed by many to be still in jail, the news of his own arrest would further exarperate the men, he went up next moraing to Houtsdale to advise the men against being either excited or discouraged. The sherif having applied to him for that Durosce, he there ATTEND THE MINERS' DEMONSTRATION

in making arrests. The same day, in a speech to the citizens of Houtsdale upon the complracy laws of the State, Siney complained that while under law the shooting of a highwayman or burglar in defense of one's property and life was justifiable, he and his associates were held amenable to the law if they merely went to reason with men who came among them to take the bread and butter from their plates. That the enforcement of an obnoxious law was the surest way to its repeal, urging his hearers to join his organization, and asserting that its efforts would not cease until its members walked in solid phalanx to the ballot-box to obliterate obnexious laws. Siney's testimony was also to the effect that the miners' organization was in every sense a public one, and that he had never entered into any agreement to prevent men from working at the miners' organization was in every sense a public one, and that he had never entered into any agreement to prevent men from working at the mines. A lengthy and searching cross-examination by benator Wallace developed the fact that Siney did not officially declare the strike illegal, nor call the local organization together for any purpose. The purpose being to establish that he was not here in an official capacity, an offer by the defense to show that under the usage of the national asseciation strikes are never resorted to until after arbitration and negotiation through committees have failed, and that all other peaceful and lawful means for obtaining the purpose of the strike are discountenanced by it, was objected to and overruled. A number of witnesses sub-ASSISTED THAT OFFICER the strike are discountenanced by it, was objected to and overruled. A number of witnesses substantiated Siney's testimony. The argument for the defense will be made by Hon, Geo. R. Barrett and F. W. Hughes.

Libel Suit Against the Cleveland "Leader. CLEVELAND, CHIO, Oct. 3.—Judge Young, of the Police Court of this city, commenced a libel suit last Saturday against the publishers of the Cleveland Leader, laying damages at \$25,000 Some two months ago a party named Zimser came into the Leader office and complained of an article which had appeared in the paper orticles ing the street commissioner. He followed up his complaints by assaulting Mr. Cowles, editor of the Leader, and drawing a revolver on him, Mr. Cowles retailating by dealing his assallant a blow on the head. Zimser was subsequently arrested on a charge of assault with intent to kill. The case was tried before Judge Young, who at once dismissed the prisoner. This and other decisions were criticized quite severely in the Leader, and the judge now sues to recover damages for the injuries inflicted on his judicial character. His reputation, his character as a citizes, was also the subject of caustic criticism in the Leader, but he makes no reference to this in his plea. came into the Leader office and complained of an

SAN PRANCISCO, CAL., Oct. 2.—By 9:30 o'clock this morning the crowd began to gather in the vicinity of the Bank of California. Every prepaall demands on presentation, except such as had been provided for otherwise, and that there was no doubt of its ability to go on with business withno doubt of its ability to go on with pusiness without further difficulty. By 10 o'clock the streets
and sidewalks were jammed with people. At the
appointed hour the doors were swung open, amid
the cheers of the erowd, which at once made a
rush, blocking the space outside of the counters.
Fings are mastheaded on the California stand,
and a salute is being fired from Meigs' wharf, 10:40
a. m. Coin is flowing both ways at the Bank of
California. Large amounts are being deposited.
It is thought that the deposits during the day will
equal or perhaps exceed the payments.

California Indians. San Francisco, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from San Diego says serious trouble is feared with the Pala Indians in the mountains in the northeast-ern pertion of that county. They have recently been ejected from lands on a ranche they had been ejected from lands on a ranche they had long occupied, and to which they are, according to all evidence, entitled in justice, and threaten reprisals. They number between three and four hundred able-bodied men, and owing to the remoteness of their locality, about eighty miles inland, and sparseness of white settlements, grave difficulty seems imminent. Governor Pacheco and General Schofield have been telegraphed far arms and troops, but great apprehension is felt in San Diego.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—The Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of San Francisco, at a recent meeting, indersed Supervisor Foulke and Collector Sedgwick, and declared that no whisky ring exists here. A petition directed to Senator Sargent, asking his influence in behalf of Foulke Sargent, asking his influence in behalf of Foulke and Sedgwick to retain them in office, was numerously signed by the wholesale liquor dealers. The Pacific Distillery Company, which has been recently prominently meatiened in connection with the investigation by the revenue officials on this coast, was represented at the above meeting. Supervisor Hawley, late from the East has relieved Foulke.

The Black Hills.

CHEVENER, Oct. 2.—The commissioners to treat for the Black Hills reached Fort Laramie from Red Cloud to-day, on their way to Cheyenne. The attempt to obtain the Hills was a failure, the Indians holding out for fabulous sums. The Northcians solding out for isoldious sums. In a North-ern Indians were leaving and very bad camper prevailed among several bands. Col. Stanton's expedition to the bad lands of Dakota has also returned, having visited portions of the country hitherto unexplored between Cheyenne and White river, obtaining many fossils of extinct an-

HALIPAX, Oct. 3.—Late advices from Magdalon Islands give additional reports of wrecks by the gale of the 27th. The schooners M. Elizabeth, of lost. A brig or topsell schooner is ashore at Grasse Islo. It is feared all hands are lost, supposed to be Canadians. The vessel is breaking up. Two bodies have been found on the beach near the wreck. Three unknown schooners are ashore at Uharlicamp, C. B.

Louisville, Oct. 3.—Tworival steambasts, the T. T. Hellman and Vint Skinkle, running be-tween Louisville and Henderson, collided this Cartwright (colored) was thrown overboard and drowned. None of the passengers were injured. United States Inspector Mather was on board, and will at once investigate the affair.

Accident on the Eric Railway.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 2,-At about 9 o'clock last night at Southfield, on the Eastern division of the Eric railway, one train ran into another train ahead of it. The cars caught fire, and six cars, together with the engine, were completely destroyed. Trains were only delayed a short time. New York, Oct. 3,—The park commissioners have refused the application of Swinton, Ward and others asking the use of Tompkins square today, in which to hold a meeting of New York workingmen to sympathize with the Fall River

REV. MR. FAY ON REVIVALS.

THE WASHINGTON PULPIT YESTERDAY.

REV. MR. HASTINGS AT FOUNDRY CHURCH.

SABBATH SCHOOL WELCOME TO REV. DR. MITCHELL.

A Beautiful Day-The Churches Crowded-Altars Decorated with Flowers-Reunions of Pastors and Members-The Sermons of Fay, Hastings and Mitchell-Preparing for a Revival.

The Rev. H. L. Hastings preached twice yes-terday to crowded congregations. In the after-neon he preached at Lincoln hall on the subject, "Is the Bible a Humbug?" Before he spoke there was a service of song, led by the Rev. C. A. Hall, in which all of the immense crowd partici-

In the evening, the large auditorium of the Foundry church was crowded with people, who came to hear the eloquent preacher. At the Foundry church he preached from the text, Genesis xlix:10: "The sceptre shall not de-part from Judah, nor a law-giver from between his feet, until Shiloh come; and unto him shall he gathering of the people be." The speaker narrated the circumstances under which Jacob had spoken these words. When assigning to the had spoken these words. When assigning to the different tribes the positions they were to occupy, to Judah he had given the tribal staff, the right of government, and to him had uttered the words of the text. If they would trace the history of the tribe of Judah, as distinguished from the rest of the race of Israel, it would be-

A SPECIAL TOPIC OF INTEREST. A SPECIAL TOPIC OF INTEREST.

Located in the centre of Israel, from this tribe had come David, whose seed was to endure forever; and when, atter the implety of Solomon, the ten tribes had been scattered, the providences of God had watched over Judah. The tribe of Judah had not been lost. It had gone into captivity, but had returned. The princes of Judah had risen to the highest places. The years had rolled on, yet through all that little tribe had held its integrity where empires had been shattered; on through Babylonian magnifeence and Grecian splendor, down to the time when the imperial grandeur of Rome had been in the ascendant, all that time that little tribe of Judah had held its own. The sceptre had not departed. At last there had gone forth an imperial decree of Usesar, that the whole world should be taxed and enrolled. That decree had to be executed in order to win the little tribe of Judah. When that decree should be executed lewish independence would be gone. The decree had gone forth.

AN HUMBLE JEWISH COUPLE
had traveled from Nasareth down to the little
village of Bethlehem, that they might be enrolled
in that place. There had been no friends to receive them. They were an humble pair in the
lower walks of life, and there had been no room
in the inn for them. Somehow they had found a
place in a shed where cattle were kept, and in the
darkness of night, in the travail of motherhood,
that humble woman had brought forth her firstborn and had laid it, swathed in its swaddling
clothes, in a manger. No sound of trumpets, no
mestage of royal congratulation had fisshed along
the wires. There had been no priest who had
known anything about it; not a Seribe or Pharisee had understood about it; but down in a little
valley where there were shopherds watching
their flocks a light had fisshed and an angel had
proclaimed to them the giad tidings. Immediately the heavens had been radiant with ten
thousand angels and vocal with ten thousand
angel voices. The shepherds had hastened to
Bethlehem and found the child there. Cresar
could then go on with his enrollment; the sceptre
could then depart. Shiloh had come. Heaven
had told the story. It was known how soon

THE PROTECTING HAND OF GOD had been withdrawn from the nation; how soon the Commonwealth had gone; how soon the peple had been scattered to the ends of the earth. But the Shiloh had come, and to him should the gathering of the people be. The great want of the world was and had been The great want of the world was and had open leadership. It was the custom of other leaders to say "Go on." Ohrist had never told one to go yonder, or dothis. He had said, "Gome untome." There was no other voice that spoke like that. The speaker saw special reasons why those of the honorable class of laboring men should come unto Jesus. He had been one of the people—

unto Jesus. He had been one of the people—
A CARPENTER.

If they could have taken a walk in the back streets of Nauareth they would have found his shop. Carpenters should raily to him who was the carpenter of Nauareth. Every carpenter should raise above him a banner inscribed with the name of Jesus. He thought that the fishermen should gather to Christ as well as the carpenters. They had found him upon the little boats of Nauareth—sometimes asleep in the afterpart of the vessels; sometimes telling the men where to cast their nets after

where to cast their nets after

TOILING FRUITLESSLY ALL NIGHT.

Some of these apostles had been chosen from these who had nothing to leave behind them but their boats. He had preached some time ago in a little fishing village of Maine, and when he had talked of Christ among the fishermen the tears had rolled down the cheeks of the old fishermen. He urged that to Christ should gather those who toiled on the deep—to him who held the tempest in his fist, Lord of all, earth and sea—to him should the gathering of all be.

There might, he said, be some there who had never feit poverty who felt it then. Christ had known as much of poverty as any one. It had been wonderful how the poor people had gathered to him. If there was a poor person among his hearers he pointed him to Christ as one who knew how to bear poverty—so poor that there had been no room in the inn where he was born—so poor that when foxes had holes and birds nests he had no place to lay his head—so poor that when in his

LAST AGONY ON THE CROSS LAST AGONY ON THE CROSS
he had no home to leave to the mother that bore
him, and he had commended her to his apostles;
so poor that after a life of toil and blessings he
had been buried in a stranger's grave. Not only
should the poor gather to Christ, but the rich
also. Moody, when asked in London if he was
going to preach to the miserable poor, had replied "yes, and to the miserable rich too." The
speaker made an elequent appeal to the rich to also. Moody, when asked in Loudon if he was going to preach to the miserable poor, had replied "yes, and to the miserable poor, had replied "yes, and to the miserable rich too." The speaker made an eloquent appeal to the rich to come to Christ. The learned also, he said, should gather to him, whose wisdom was the unsearchable wisdom of God. The sick, especially, had gathered to Christ, and he urged that they who felt the premonitions of dissolution should look to him, the giver of life.

The religion of Jesus Christ was the only one that made provision for little children, and he urged that they be suffered to gather unto Christ. Whosever got the children, he said, got the mothers, and they had gathered to him. His gospel had lifted woman

and peace. When Scribes and Pharisees had sneered at him, and Romans hurried him on, a great crowd of women had followed him, weeping and lamenting, and had drawn near to hear his and lamenting, and had drawn near to hear his last words;
Then there were those, he said, whom the world had cast out and forgotten.
Perhaps the spoiler had come, blighted and desolated their homes, and dragged them down. Innocence was then gone; peace was then gone; the doors of the father's house were closed against the fallen one; the mother's heart was hardened against her. She went out, a forsaken, downtrodden thing, vile in the sight of man, an outeast is the sight of heaven and earth. Then there was but one gate open, the gate of hell; stricken, forsaken, she went to her doem.
The speaker related the incidents of Christ at the well and in the house of the Pharince. The lost ones, who, with tearful eyes and broken hearts, walked the streets as the midnight passed and the morning dawned, should gather to his arms.
So all should gather to Christ. The trump

FROM SLAVERY TO LIBERTY

and the morning dawner, where the from a sime.

So all should gather to Christ. The trump should sound, and the redeemed of the Lord should gather in triumph and jey in the presence of their King. The universe should be marshaled at his feet. Every knoe should bow overy tongue should utter his praise. He wanted all that night to enter into personal relations with Jesus Christ. Do We Need a Revival !- If So, What Kind ? This was the subject of Rev. Mr. Fay's discourse in Tallmadge hall last evening, and we regret that we have not space to give a full report of the same. As it is, we can only present a few of the same. As it is, we can only present a few points which seem to deserve general attention. The text of the discourse was I Corinthians, xvi:3-4: "Awake to righteousness and sin not." After a brief reference to Moody and Sankay, the speaker said he believed in religious revivals, in such as Paul believed in and such as he sought to produce in the church at Corinth—a revival of righteousness! We have had revivals, so called, he said, which bore so little of this fruitage that their use which bere so little of this fruitage that their use was a matter of grave doubt. Indeed, even thoughtful evangelical Christians had character-ized the regions over which they have swept as "burnt districta." He then proceeded to specify

1. Greater love toward God. That should be the first aim. The primal commandment of all is, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy soul, with all thy mind, and with all thy strength." Wheever so loves God will keep his commandments, not as a slave under the lash of terror, but as a free man, acting in the sunlight of God. It was next shown that doctrines of God preached by certain revivalists were ill calculated to quicken affection in human breasts toward their Greator. These doctrines excited fear rather than love. Converts spade by these revivalists were of a poor quality, and became very unreliable Christians. It was then shown that as love Degets love, the best way to make men love God was to show them his love as displayed by Jesus Christ. Put love rather than terror in the foreground of preaching, and a better class of Christians will be the result.

2. Love toward man, he named as another characteristic of a genuine revival. A revival whose product was nor to be desired. It was rather more than hinted by the speaker that the old dogma of "total deprayity" was not well calculated to increase love between man and his fellow. trength." Whoever so loves God will keep his

WORDS OF THE PREACHER

result. Indeed, how could they, since punishment was presented to the sinner as the evil he was to dread? Under this division of the sermon it was shown by argument and apt illustrations that the best possible safeguard against temptation is haired of sin, not dread of punishment; and that love divine alone hap-ower to awaken this batted. Wrath, terror, the devil, the fiames of the pit, may scare the imp of sin in the soul, but they cannot cast it out. And we shall have occasion to deplore immoralities just so long as evangelical preachers give punishment rather than sin the first place in their category of evils to be shunned.

shunned.

4. A genuine revival will place character, in the estimation of men, far above wealth, social position, or any worldly good. All revivals have not borne such truitage. Why? Simply because these who engineered them were ignorant of the fact that ripened, symmetrical character—character modeled after Christ's—was the end and aim of the Christian revelation. They understood that the Gospel was given to save men from hell in a future world, and that it was their business, as its ambassadors, to pluck souls as "brands as its ambassadors, to pluck souls as "brands."

of the Christian revelation. They understood that the Gospol was given to save men from hell in a future world, and that it was their business, as its ambassadors, to pluck souls as "brands from the burning." At this ead they ignorantly almed; and so they furnished for the Church charred sticks, rather than living, growing sapplings. Preach Christiantly as Christ and his apostles preached it, and we shall have a revival which will give us men and women whose estimate of the value of each and of all the virtues which grace Christian character would be such that no degree of temptation could induce them to impair it, or even soil it by sin.

A genuine revival would bear, as its natural fruitage, integrity, honesty. That we need a revival of honesty all admit. We have had religious revivals which did not seem to promote it. And why? Because theologians have too often divorced what God has joined together, religion and morality. The speaker said that he had listened to sermons designed to prove that a good moral man was the worst man in any community. By such faith was put before love; made the all in all of the Christian need. So religion was made the antagenist, almost, of the moral virtues; and a piety was conceived of imbused even by charity. The church, under this delusion, in the middle ages, canonized some, on account of the orthodoxy of their faith, who deserved to be commended on account of their immoralities. That the shadow of this old error has stretched down to our own era is evidenced by the fact that certain revisals we still remember did not greatly strengthen, in the converts made, integrity or any other moral virtue.

our own era is evidenced by the fact that certain revivals we still remember did not greatly strengthen, in the converts made, integrity or any other moral virtue.

The relation between true religion and morality was then shown. Hence a geomine religious revival would stimulate "old-fashioned honesty." Give us such a revival and we should hear less of "light weights" and "short measures" in all departments of traffic, from that of rag-gatherer to that of the merchant prince. Give us such a revival and we should have no further occasion to complain of "adulterations" of articles of food or drink. Christian converts would cease trying to serve both Ged and the devil; the former on Sunday, the latter through the rest of the week. Then politicians and political papers would see and own that their opponents were not totally departed, and could speak of their faults without marshaling into their services all the vituperative adjectives. Then lawyers would no longer stimulate the spirit of litigation or sell their opticions for princely fees. Then dectors could care for their poor patients as tenderly as for the rich, and would secon quackery as they now do the meanness which reluses to pay their honestbills. Then ministers would everywhere cease to preach themselves and preach Jesus and the resurrection, caring more for souls than salary, and the approbation of God than the applicate of men. And then statesmen, lifted into a higher atmosphere, would never soil their hands with "stealings and pickings," or tarnish their reputations with the smut of britery and corruption. For such a revival who will not pray?

New York-Awenne Church.

New York-Avenue Church. esterday as pastor of the New York-avenue Presbyterian church. It was filled to its utmost capacity. He attended the Sabbath school in the morning, and the occasion was improved by a hearty and graceful welcome. As he entered the school-room the scholars rose and sung the following hymn, composed by a young lady of

WELCOME SONG.

Beloved pastor, welcome:
Our prayers were not in vain;
Our Ged has heard in mercy,
And brought thee home again.
The heavenly King, our Saviour,
Who calmed the waves to sleep,
Who thilled the raring tempest,
Safe brought thee o'er the deep. With joy our eyes behold thee, While dews of heavenly grace, From God's bright throne descen Now fill this hallowed place.

We give thee happy greeting,
While all unite to sing,
And praise the Lord, whose mercies
These joyful moments bring. III.

If bonds of Christian feeling
Bind hearts in ties so strong,
Ob, what will be our transport,
To swell the heavenly song—
When, 'neath the hallowed arches
Of the celestial dome,
Our loved ones, gone before us.'
Shout for us, welcome home!

Shout for us, welcome home:

This was entirely unexpected by Mr. Mitchell, and he responded by thanking them for their juying greeting, and expressed the hope that they would all join with him and make the coming year a profitable one to him and themselves. Mr. Young, the precentor, then lead in a couple of hymns, which, under his skillful leadership, were well rendered, and after prayer the school dispersed to join the congregation.

The pulpit was profusely decorated with choice flowers, offerings from the Sunday school, intended as a part of their welcome. Not only had they, through their committee of teachers, filled the iont with tastefully arranged flowers, but the pillars were entwined with livy; the communion table had a pyramid of flowers; stands of rare plants were piaced on either side of the pulpit, while the reading desk was encircled by a mass of tube roses, tea rose buds and garlands of smilax, and the precentor's music rack beside the desk was appropriately festooned with garlands of smilax, hung with the white bells of the arbutlum albafora, as though they were chiming a sweet welcome.

Dr. Mitchell, after a very impressive prayer and singing by the congregation, took for his text: "All things work together for good to them that love God."

St. Matthew's Parish St. Matthew's Parish
Yesterday afternoon the reorganization of the
Young Cathelies' Friend Society was ampticiously
effected in St. Matthew's parish, in this city, and
the following gentlemen were unanimously elected
officers of the society: Dr. M. J. Griffith, Siō
Twenty-second street northwest, as president,
and Mr. Thomas Murray, 1312 Thirteenth street
northwest, as secretary and ex officio treasurer.
The next meeting of the society will be held on
the first Sunday of November, 1875, at 3 o'clock
p. m., in the basement of St. Matthew's Church.

Polly Primrose-The breesy Polly Primrose, who immortalized herself by writing in Ferney's Sunday Chronicle The breezy Polly Primrose, who immortalized herself by writing in Forney's Sunday Chronicle the phrases "skimming cream" and "churning butter," comes back with Worcester's and Webster's unabridged, and with a 'triumphant smile says she is right, and that she is "mighty grateful to find these authorities to fall back on." This is a very serious controversy, and one likely to give Miss ¡Polly Primrose, her "Auntie Pod," "Unele Mediark" and "Huldy" a great deal of trouble, and before it is settled the milky way will be starless, and perhaps the day of judgment will come, for the sweet-tempered Polly will insist upon having the last word. "What could we do," sho says, "but rummage in the closet for my old Worcester's dictionary! (we studied Worcester at school), and he says that 'skim, a verb active,' means 'to cleer off, as the cream, the scum," and that 'skimming, a noun,' means 'that which is skimmed off. Now everybody knows that we don't skim off the wilk, do we; but we do skim off the creams, don't we?" Certainly—from the milk. But Polly's soul was still troubled, and she goes on to say: "Well, of course, dictionary men don't always agree, so I got Mr. Webster's great unabridged from Uncle Mediark, and saw what he had to say about it, and sure enough he just agrees with me, too. This is his edification: 'Skim, a verb transitive; example No. 2. To lake off by skimming, as to skim cream." This to his definition: 'Skim, a verb transitive; example No. 2. To lake off by skimming, as to skim cream." This ought to settle it. Will our frien. Polly be so good as to tell us where he finds the word "scrunches," and if there is no such word, don't she think she ought to be scrunched for inventing it? Then, again, shessays: "Jack is going to row me to the new post office in his new skill after dinner."

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Bacing at Jerome Park-NEW YORK, Oct. 2 -- First race for purse of \$100, three quarters of a mile, was won by Mattie.

Time, 1:16%. The third race was for the Nursery stakes, for two-year olds, one mile, and was won by Patience. Time, 1:49. The fourth race was won by Picato. Time? 2:161%. The fifth race was wen very easily by Josie. Time, 2:01%.

Death of the American Girl-ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The famous tretting mare, American Girl, fell dead this afterneon in the first heat in the free for all race, on the Elmira Driving Park. The band played a funeral dirge as soon as her death was made known. American Girl was owned by William Lovell, of New York, and was valued at \$25,000, which sum was offered for her only last week. She was thirteen years old. The Etmira Driving Park Association propose, should the body be left here, to erect a \$1,000 monument to the memory of American Girl. There was no issurance on her life, Ben Mace offered \$20,000 for her this morning.

Base Ball-PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.-Athletics, 14; Mutuals, 0.

Bosvoz, Oct. 2.—Bostons defeated the Hart-ords to-day by 3 to 2.

Sudden Death of Ira Spaulding. Sudden Death of Ira Spaulding.

PHILADRIPHIA, Oct. 3.—An unknown man died suddenly on a passenger-train of the Philadelphia and Reading ratiroad on Saturday moraing. He had numerous papers in his possensios, showing that he was largely interested in the Northern Pacific railroad. The name of ira Spaulding was engraved on his watch. The deceased was apparently 60 years of age.

Death of a Bishop.